

PUBLISHERS' PLEA TO THE READERS

The distinguished group of trade unionists, writers, scholars, professionals who comprise the officers and stockholders of the Publishers News Press, publishers of this newspaper, issued a plea to our readers over the weekend to complete our \$60,000 fund campaign within a few weeks. They said:

This statement is made with full consciousness of our rather unique position as stockholders of this paper. We desire to explain to you, the readers, exactly why we have assumed the burden—and of course the deep responsibility—of publishers.

We are men and women of diverse political beliefs, and upon some issues we would come into disagreement with each other. But upon one issue we are profoundly agreed and firmly united. That issue may be expressed as THE NECESSITY OF A FREE WORKINGCLASS PRESS TO THE SURVIVAL OF A FREE PEOPLE.

As Americans, we hold it a high duty of patriotism to fight for that most precious right of free people, a free

This plea from our publishers comes at a time when there is a dangerous let-down in the response to our fund plea. After hitting \$1,500 a day and more, for about a week, we went well below the thousand mark daily for the last four days of the past week. At that rate, it will take up more than three months to reach the \$60,000 mark. We can't afford it. We urge our readers, therefore, to respond to the plea for completing the campaign in the next few weeks by an all-out effort to reach all friends of the paper.

Received Friday \$760.00
Total So Far \$16,693.29
Still to go \$43,306.71

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.
(More news on fund campaign on Page 4)

press. That is why we have become stockholders of this paper, the DAILY WORKER. While we may not agree with some of its content, the staff of the paper has full freedom to print the facts.

We are not unaware of the world we live in, of the steady destruction of our most hallowed rights, of the cruel terror unleashed upon the land by the men of the atom bomb and by the men of the trusts; and for this very reason we are not unaware of the risk which such responsibility as we have assumed entails. However, we have assumed entails. However, we have measured this risk, and we have felt it is a solemn duty to assume it.

In view of this, we believe we have a special right of address to the readers of the Daily Worker—and beyond them to all Americans who believe in a free press. The DAILY WORKER can exist only with the support of its friends—and with such support it has maintained an unbroken record of daily publication for almost 30 years. That record MUST REMAIN UNBROKEN.

This is not an appeal. Our becoming stockholders was not in response to any appeal, and we believe that support for this paper will come through the same recognition of a prime and urgent necessity. We are entering this movement for support by making our own contributions to the present fund drive of the paper. We believe that you will join with us—because in the last analysis the responsibility and the future remain with you.

We make this statement now, because of the paper's great financial need and because we believe that the role of the DAILY WORKER becomes increasingly important.

What an act of faith in the people it would be if all of the money required to maintain this paper were delivered to it during the next few weeks! We believe that you can and will do this.

JOSEPH DERMER
CHARLES HENDLEY
REV. ELIOT WHITE
HOWARD FAST
HELEN ALFRED
DR. ULYSSES CAMPBELL

DR. ARNOLD DONAWA
GRACE HUTCHINS
ANNA ROCHESTER
RICHARD O. BOYER
ALEX KOLKIN
VINCENT PROVENZANO

up to erskine again—they can't lose another

By LESTER RODNEY

On Saturday the Dodgers made 7 runs and 12 hits, and won comfortably. On Sunday they made 7 runs and 14 hits, and lost.

They ran out of good pitching on "bottom of the barrel" day, so once again their backs are against the wall as the scene shifts back to the spacious Stadium today. Can they rally again? They think so. They're going to throw Carl Erskine back at the Yanks. The 26-year-old right-handed ace is figured a better

bet with two days rest than Preacher Roe with three. If Carl can do it, then Preach figures to be "right" with four for the showdown game.

For the Yanks, it'll be Whitey Ford, the Corona southpaw chased in a hurry by the Dodgers on Saturday. This move is dictated not only by the fact that Whitey is a good pitcher who is a fair bet to come back with a strong game in the more spacious Stadium, but by the fact that Ed Lopat and Vic Raschi have shown this year that they

cannot repeat at full strength without a little extra rest. So given the tremendous bulge of the odd game won yesterday, Stengel can go with Ford and then shoot a well rested Lopat in the 7th game if needed, with Raschi in the bullpen with three days rest.

This seemed like the first unexciting game of the series, and a total dismal washout for the Brooklyn faithful on the spot and glued to television sets and radios. Mainly on the wings of Mickey Mantle's grand slam

which greeted relief pitcher Russ Meyer in the 3rd, the champs went into the bottom of the 8th with a 10-2 lead. The Dodgers pulled it up to 10-6 with a 4-run rally, lapsed back again to 11-5 when the Yanks scored in the 9th, and then in the final inning scored and had trouble brewing again.

At the end Casey Stengel had Allie Reynolds in there pitching and Raschi hurriedly warming up in the bullpen. He wasn't fooling around with this game

(Continued on Page 7)

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London Press Says:

Churchill Letter To Eisenhower Asks Big-5 Talks

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister, has written privately to President Eisenhower renewing his proposal for Big Power talks with the Soviet Union, it was reported yesterday in the British press. Reynolds News reported that Churchill told Eisenhower he wants to send Anthony Eden to Moscow to start preparations for such Big Power talks.

It was also expected, according to most of the British papers, that Churchill will renew his plea for a Big Power parley at the coming convention of the Conservative Party leaders have been echoing the nationwide demand for pressure on the Churchill government to start such negotiations with the Soviet Union.

So great is the demand throughout the country for an "independent policy" different from Washington's blunt no-negotiation stand that top Labor Party leaders like Attlee have made this their main issue for a possible new election. Attlee got great applause recently when he told a meeting that Britain cannot let "Washington or Moscow" dictate its foreign policy.

There was no doubt as to where his main attack was being aimed—Washington's policy.

The Soviet Union's recent note to Washington once again proposed a Big Five negotiation, including China, as well as Big Four parley on settling the unification of Germany through all-German elections. The note of the Western powers proposed a parley solely on elections, without mentioning the setting of a united German government or a peace treaty.

The Soviet position is that the German people should set up their own election machinery, and then establish a united government ready to sign a peace treaty. Washington is pressing hard to get West Germany into a European war alliance called "European Defense." But Europe, especially France, fears that this will merely mean the domination of Europe by a re-

vived fascist army led by the old Hitler General Staff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Official opposition here to any Big Power negotiations on world peace continues to be the main policy.

The Eisenhower government was reported hostile to any proposals for such talks coming from Britain.

Officials here want to head off any Big Power conference by sticking to their demand for a lower-level ministers meeting with the agenda frozen in advance to the problem of election machinery for Germany and a treaty for Austria. They do not want to discuss any other questions, and insist that Germany must become part of "a European Army." Europe fears that this would restore the German fascist domination of Europe all over again.

Yanks Regain Series Lead With Barrage of Homers

The Yankees socked Brooklyn's Word Series hopes yesterday with an 11-7 triumph in which golden boy Mickey Mantle again was the shining star with a grand slam homer. Another rafter-hanging crowd of 36,775, exactly and coincidentally the same number who saw

NEW YORK 105 000 311-11 11 1
BROOKLYN 010 010 041-7 14 1

McDonald, Kuzava (8), Reynolds (9) and Berra; Podres, Meyer (3), Wade (8), Black (9) and Campanella. Winning pitcher—McDonald. Losing pitcher—Podres. Home Runs—Woodling, Mantle, Martin, McDougald, Cox, Gilliam.

Saturday's game, was on hand for Sunday's battle at Ebbets Field.

Brooklyn's Johnny Podres, just three days past his 21st birthday and the second youngest pitcher ever to start a World Series game, began his own downfall when Gene Woodling, lead-off batter in the first inning tagged him for a home run.

But Brooklyn rebounded to tie the score with a run in the second.

Podres got off on the wrong foot in the third when he walked Rizzuto. Pitcher Jim McDonald followed with a neat sacrifice bunt and Rizzuto moved on to third when Gene Woodling hit a knock-down drive which Podres fielded adroitly, tossing Woodling out.

Then Joe Collins whacked a low drive directly at Hodges and the big boy poised himself to get it, but instead fumbled it. Then Podres, after getting two strikes on Hank Bauer, hit him with a pitch. He walked Yogi Berra on five pitches and was taken out.

(Continued on Page 6)

Register Today 3:30 to 10:30 p.m. to Vote Nov. 3

Quill Says Pact With Franco Betrays Democracy

By Frederick Brown

In a slashing attack on the new U. S. pact with Franco Spain, Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union denounced the agreement as a "betrayal of democracy" and declared: "We will not let the Spanish workers down. We will continue to protest, together with our liberty-loving friends all over the world, until the policy of collaboration with Franco is reversed."

Writing in the September issue of TWU Express, Quill said that the day the pact was signed in Madrid, "was one of the darkest days in world history since Pearl Harbor."

The pact "will give away almost half a billion dollars of our tax money to bolster the decaying, fascist regime of Dictator Franco in Spain," Quill said. He pointed out that the American labor movement has opposed the Franco regime "ever since he led his bloody bankers' putsch against Spanish democracy in 1936."

"Having crushed the Spanish people and destroyed their democratically elected Republican government," Quill said, "Franco established one of the most brutal dictatorships in the world. All sections of the Spanish trade union movement were wiped out by Franco's well trained murderers. Those who were not executed immediately were imprisoned by the thousands where most of them perished over the years. Others fled over the Pyrenees with their families and have been in exile for the past 15 years, fighting still, with their backs to the wall, for the reestablishment of a democratic government in Spain. And all attempt by the peoples of the free world to encourage restitution of civil liberties in Spain have failed."

"During World War II, Franco paid his debts to Hitler and Mussolini by becoming their so-called 'neutral' western anchor. It was against fascism, as practiced by Franco in Spain today, that thou-



QUILL

sands of American boys gave their lives, their limbs and their minds."

Citing denunciations of the Franco government by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions earlier

this year, Quill commented: "And it is with this same Franco the U. S. government is now making an alliance—in the name of the fight against communism."

Quill charged that the U.S.-Franco pact will have a disastrous effect on world opinion. "Do you think," he said, "the French workers, already embittered by inflation, low wages, high taxes and the bungling of their own government, as evidenced in their long strikes this past summer, can be made to believe in the integrity of an American foreign policy which strengthens fascism on their borders, behind the Pyrenees, while the Communists gloat behind the Iron Curtain?"

"What will the Italian people believe about an alliance with the pal of their own oppressor, Mussolini?"

... And the more than 100 million peoples of England, the Netherlands, Norway and Germany—whose countries were devastated, homes, farms and factories destroyed and countless thousands of

civilians who were killed by the Nazis and Fascists—what will they think of this new alliance of the U.S. with the Fascist devil?

"How can the American people justify this pact while at the same time we are dissatisfied with the support given by these European countries for the building of an effective NATO army against the threat of eastern communism? It may very well be that some of these countries, already reluctant to participate in NATO, may now be forced, because of pressure from their own people, to abandon their support."

The TWU leader placed the blame for this "outrageous act" on the Eisenhower administration. Recalling its campaign slogan, he said "a change for the worse is what is being dished out in every phase of government activity. The change in our foreign policy, in Europe, the Middle East and Asia is alienating the millions of people on whose behalf we are making these unholy alliances."

CIO Local at Macy's Cables Aid to Taxi Strikers in Manila

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The workers of Macy's department stores, members of Local 1-S, United Department Store Workers of America (CIO), Friday cabled money for 1,000 bags of rice to the families of 300 striking taxi drivers in Manila, Philippines.

Money for the rice, which retails for about \$2 per 100 lb. sack in the Philippines, came in answer to an appeal to the CIO union last week from Cicero D. Calderon, attorney for the strikers.

Calderon, who had met Local 1-S leaders during a visit to New York in 1952, wrote the union that "We have a new labor law patterned after the Taft-Hartley Act. . . . Our strike is the first under said law so that it is being watched with interest by people here. Our strike is entering its sixth week and we are determined

to go on until we secure justice. Our greatest problem is to supply rice to the families of our striking workers. A 100 lb. sack of rice costs about \$9 here. If there is any assistance you can send to us in this critical period, here in the Philippines, its meaning will be deeper than you can imagine."

Sam Kovenetsky, president of Local 1-S, according to the union publication "Local 1-S News," brought the plight of the Filipino strikers to the attention of the National CIO, and has urged other unions to take part in the movement of international solidarity.

Kovenetsky declared Friday: "We feel that no matter where it may be, a worker's fight and hunger is of concern to us."

The striking taxi workers are members of LaMallorca Local 101, the projected nucleus of a national transport workers' union in the Philippines.

The new anti-labor law, called the "Magna Charta of Labor," contains most of the worst features of the hated Taft-Hartley Law. Its passage was almost unanimously opposed by Filipino workers and unions.

Argue McCarran Parole Rules On Wednesday

With parole conditions under the Walter-McCarran Law scheduled for Federal Court challenge Wednesday, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has issued a one-page leaflet to expose their police-state character.

Betty Cannett, Claudia Jones and Alexander Bittelman, arrested in deportation proceedings for their Communist Party membership, were ordered deported. Last month the Justice Department placed them on supervisory parole and the three refused to accept the conditions, which include psychiatric examination, weekly reporting to Ellis Island, giving information under oath as to association and activities, remaining within a 50-mile radius of Times Square, and ending association with any person "affiliated with" the Communist Party.

The committee urged freedom-conscious persons to attend the Wednesday hearing, before Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld, in the Federal Court House, Foley Square.

Leaflets at 100 for \$3 may be ordered from the committee, 23 W. 26 St.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7064.

Chicago Ruling Sets Up Barriers To Registration

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Registration for the November elections has been severely restricted by a decision of the Board of Election Commissioners.

Undoubtedly determined to keep the vote down, the Democratic-dominated board has decreed that there will be no neighborhood precinct registration this year. Instead, those who want to be eligible to vote must register at City Hall, Room 308, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily and from 9 to 12 a.m. Sat.

But to top off their high-handed action, the Election Commissioners have set tomorrow as the last day for registration.

When queried on the reason for failure to allow neighborhood registration, a clerk at the commissioner's office said that "it's too small an election and it would cost too much money."

The Democrats, who have presented themselves as proponents of a judicial election contest, apparently want a small vote to guarantee the election of their slate.

Despite the restricted means for registration, a number of civic-minded groups have been working during this past week to alert people to the need for going to City Hall. The League of Women Voters was organizing registration activities in several communities.

The Independent Citizens Committee in the 24th Ward arranged for auto transportation to the Loop for people on the West Side and non-partisan supporters of Jenkins and Ferguson for judges of the Superior Court were active in getting voter registration.

To Vote on Loan For Phila. Civic Improvements

PHILADELPHIA.—Mayor Joseph Clark last week urged a big vote on the loans for civic improvements that will appear on the ballot Nov. 3. The loans, amounting to 75 millions were on the ballot in the spring primary, but failed to pass.

Clark also stressed at a meeting of the Nonpartisan Register and Vote Committee, the importance of selecting the right men for the judiciary.

THE PROGRESSIVE Party of Philadelphia also urged "all voters to pay particular attention to the candidates for the Common Pleas Court, Controller, and Magistrate."

Urging labor, liberal and Negro voters to press for a program in the remaining weeks of the campaign that would fulfill their needs, the Progressive Party issued a statement.

Indictment Asks Death for Mossadegh

TEHERAN, Oct. 4.—The Iranian military prosecutor today formally demanded the death penalty for former premier Mohammed Mossadegh in an indictment charging him with "treason" against Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.

The indictment also charged Mossadegh with illegally dissolving parliament and weakening the Iranian army. It also demanded death for Mossadegh's former military chief Brigadier Taqqi Riahi.

The military tribunal will try Mossadegh and his aides, but no date has been set for the public trial.

Steel Companies Predict Big Layoffs, Continue Profits

"We'll make good money in 1954."

That was the message last week from the head of the nation's biggest steel corporation, Benjamin Fairless, chairman of U. S. Steel Corp. He was talking about steel tycoons, not steel workers. For the workers, the outlook is less earnings and more layoffs.

But while workers may be put out on the street, Fairless says joyfully that the steel trust "has the greatest opportunity that has come its way in 20 years."

Mill owners are looking forward to greater profits on less production. The industry magazine, "Iron Age," explained this week just how that works.

"The industry made money in 1940 when the ingot rate averaged 62.5 percent of capacity," said the magazine, "and in 1943 when it was

48.7 percent."

Iron Age listed some of the following "factors in the industry's favor" during this period of production decline and mounting layoffs:

(a) The prospect that the excess profits tax will die; (b) increased plant efficiency (speedup); (c) elimination of premium pay such as incentive bonuses and overtime; (d) shutdown of small "marginal" producers who can't compete.

United Steel Workers research director Otis Brubaker, at a union conference here last weekend, made it clear how the big steel corporations are actually promoting profitable depressed conditions in the industry.

"They are part of the administration in Washington," he said, "who are making up the economic climate in which we are going to bargain next year."

Fletcher Mills Trial Opens in Alabama Today

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Fletcher Mills, courageous 25-year-old Philadelphia fur worker and former sharecropper, will go on trial tomorrow in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., charged with "assault with a deadly weapon—with intent to kill."

Mills, a Negro refugee from an Alabama lynching party, was arrested in Philadelphia July 3 by the FBI and turned over to the Alabama authorities a few days later, thus ending an 8-year legal battle against his birth returned to the South.

The Fletcher Mills case began Oct. 22, 1945, in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MILLS was then a lad of 17, sharecropping about 40 acres belonging to a white landlord named Roy Terry. Terry's cows had broken through a fence on the Mills farm, and they were eating and destroying a year's work in corn and cotton.

The young farmer went to landlord Terry and asked to have the cows removed and the fence repaired. He tried to explain that the crop meant a year's work to him.

The landlord said he would do nothing, used a vile anti-Negro epithet and "picked up a pick handle and started beating me across the face and head," Mills said.

Mills defended himself. He parried the blows. As Terry brought his arm down to hit Mills, he cut himself on a penknife Mills had. Mrs. Terry "called to one of her sons to get a gun," and Mills had no choice but to run into the woods.

He remained at a friend's home overnight and returned home the next day. While talking to his wife, four armed men arrived. He fled again, this time to Birmingham.

IN BIRMINGHAM, Mills was arrested at the bus station and held without charge being placed against him. At the end of 15 days a lawyer came and stated that if Mills gave him \$25 he could go free.

From Birmingham Mills went to Detroit and found employment in a metal shop. The FBI arrested Mills in his first day at the shop, and released him after hearing his story. But he was re-arrested by state authorities and lodged in a county jail for a month.

His sister, living in Detroit, made contact with the Civil Rights Congress. The CRC put up \$500 bail. After two further hearings the judge told Mills that he was free.

(Continued on Page 8)



Wagner, Halley Challenge Dewey To Remove Wicks in Fay Scandal

Gov. Dewey had on his desk yesterday a demand from Robert F. Wagner, Democratic candidate for Mayor, that the governor ask the resignation of State Sen. Arthur H. Wicks, of Kingston, serving as Acting Lieutenant Governor. In addition to calling on Dewey to fire Wicks, Wagner

May Sue Tomorrow To Ban Dock Strike

By Harry Raymond

The strike of 60,000 Atlantic coast longshoremen remained in force yesterday while President Eisenhower's three-man "emergency" board speeded work on a report which Attorney General Brownell is scheduled to use in Federal Court to obtain an 80-day anti-strike Taft-Hartley Act injunction.

The first phase of Eisenhower's strikebreaking action was concluded when the T-H board, headed by David L. Cole, former head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, wound up brief "fact-finding" hearings in the Governor Clinton Hotel.

Cole is expected to present the board's findings to the President today. Brownell is poised to take the report before a Federal court, possibly tomorrow, and demand that a strikebreaking T-H injunc-

tion be applied against the embattled stevedores.

Patrick J. (Packy) Connolly, executive vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association expelled from the AFL for failure to clean out racketeers from the union's leadership, repeated that the ILA strike committee would continue the walkout in full force until the official T-H injunction papers are served.

The strike situation became more complicated when Joseph Mayper, counsel for the New York Shipping Association, told the T-H

called on Harold Riegelman, Republican candidate for Mayor, to join in the demand for Wicks resignation.

Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate for Mayor, said Dewey should have "removed Lieutenant Governor Wicks from public office."

Wicks became the center of a political scandal during the week-end when he was named in a probe of the Yonkers Raceway racketeering as one of the 87 leading figures of politics and business who visited Joseph S. (Joey) Fay, labor racketeer, in Sing Sing Prison.

SIX VISITS

Wicks was listed by the State Correction Department as having paid Fay, convicted of extortion, six visits in his cell. Fay was convicted of conspiracy to extort \$368,000 from the Delaware Aqueduct Project, part of the New York water system.

Confronted with a major political explosion, Dewey ordered the Correction Department to transfer Fay from Sing Sing to Dannemora prison near the Canadian border.

In addition, the governor was compelled to ask for explanations from Wicks and William F. Condon, former Republican candidate for governor, who was also on the list of Fay visitors.

Wicks weakly stated the purpose

of his half dozen visits to Fay, one-time named as a suspect in the murder of the Sandhog Union leader Redwood, was to promote labor peace in Ulster, Delaware, Greene and Sullivan Counties. He claimed he was seeking the convict's aid in

(Continued on Page 6)

Charney Cites Labor's Key Role in Elections

Labor should mark its stepped-up activity in the mayoralty campaign with an intensive registration drive this week, it was urged yesterday by George Blake Charney, independent candidate for district attorney on the Peoples Rights ticket.

"All of labor's excellent intentions will be nullified unless there is a huge registration of trade unionists," Charney warned. Charney called upon the workers to enroll in the parties of their choice so as to affect candidacies in the 1954 primaries. He emphasized the value to labor of building of the American Labor Party.

Charney is labor secretary of the Communist Party and is one of the 13 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act in the second Foley Square trial. Free on \$25,000 bail pending appeal from his two-year sentence, he qualified as a candidate last Tuesday by filing more than 9,300 signatures on Peoples Rights Party petitions. The legally required minimum is 5,000.

The text of Charney's statement follows:

"Labor has begun to intervene actively in the Mayoralty campaign. The growing unity of labor around an anti-Dewey, anti-Impeller program, despite differences over candidates, is a good omen for the crucial 1954 congressional and gubernatorial contests.

"The city CIO is to be congratulated on the registration campaign it has mapped, for all of la-

bor's good intentions will be nullified unless there is a huge registration of trade unionists. The campaign should be taken up in every shop and local union.

"Organized labor must make a special effort to pile up a great registration among its allies—the Negro and Puerto Rican people and its many friends among small business and professional people who, like labor, oppose the Deweys, the Farleys and the McCarthys. Only a mass registration can guarantee that Harold Riegelman, the COP-Big Business darling, and his disguised teammate, Mayor Impeller, will be swamped on Election Day.

"Masses of workers will probably maintain their traditional formal allegiance to the Democratic Party. Many wish to influence Democratic program and candidates through CIO-PAC committees and other forms of labor political organization. While recognizing this, advanced workers have the special responsibility of guaranteeing a powerful enrollment for the party with the most advanced program in this election, the American Labor Party. A big ALEP enrollment will spur the fight for independent political action everywhere and thus advance the struggle for a peoples' coalition against war and reaction.

"Register today. Then get your family, shop mates and friends to register. Make registration a No. 1 point in your shop and union. Do it now. Next week is too late."

Rhee Threatens Violence To Bar Talks with POWs

MUNSAN, Monday, Oct. 5.—The Syngman Rhee regime today circulated threats it was preparing a violent coup to seize the Chinese and Korean war prisoners now being held in the POW compounds awaiting explanation sessions before they decide whether or not to return home. The reports said.

Lt. Gen. Won Yon Duk, Rhee's provost marshal general, was preparing Rhee marine units, armed with tanks and automatic weapons, to attack the compounds, now under guard of Indian troops of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

Observers said the rumors may have been inspired by the Rhee government in an attempt to intimidate the Indian representatives. Rhee groups in South Korea took steps to whip up hysteria against the Indians. Nationwide "demonstrations" were planned for tomorrow to condemn the "barbarous" Indian actions in quelling riots.

Acting South Korean foreign minister Cho Chung Hwan declared that South Korea "shall be forced to take up arms against" the Indians unless they "rectify immediately the evil acts which have been committed."

On Taipei, Formosa, island-wide "demonstrations" against India were organized by Chiang Kai-shek.

Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Indian chairman of the Repatriation Commission, said he was certain the UN command could prevent any hostile acts by Rhee forces but he was pessimistic on whether

(Continued on Page 8)

Pittsburgh Ministers Hit Press Buildup for Witchhunt Smears

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—The Congressional witchhunt committees under Senator Joseph McCarthy and Rep. Harold Velde "smear innocent people," is the charge in a letter from the Northside Ministerial Association published in its Letters-to-the-Editor column by the Pittsburgh Press. The communication is signed by Virgil P. Moccia, president of the group. The letter follows:

"Editor, Pittsburgh Press: We deplore and protest your editorial policy which plays up unproved and doubtless untrue testimony about the Christian clergy in your 8-column headline on Page 3 of the Press, Sept. 12. "Senator McCarthy's and Rep. Velde's committees have not proved a small percentage of what has been charged. Does it not matter to honest news reporting that we live under a Constitution that believes men innocent until proved guilty?"

"Otherwise you encourage smears of innocent people like ourselves, and of the Christian Church, the strongest bulwark against communism.

"We are not afraid of any investigation of the clergy, but we thought that facts and names

made news."

A long Editor's Note apologetically tried to justify the newspaperwide sensational front-page headlines given the testimony before the House Un-American Committee.

White Men Freed in 2 N.C. Cases Charging Rape of Negro Women

Jimcrow justice in North Carolina was highlighted in the cases of two white defendants charged with raping Negro women being dismissed, the Daily Worker learned yesterday from North Carolina sources. In one case Homer Johnson, 28-year-old white road-

house owner, was accused of raping Miss Callie Hanner, a 19-year-old Negro waitress. After giving the victim intoxicants, court testimony revealed, Johnson drove her to a patch of woods. When the victim avoided the attention of Johnson, she testified that she leaped from the car and ran through the woods yelling for help. She told the court:

"He caught me. He hit me by the side of the head and I didn't remember anything else."

Miss Hanner, her body cut and bruised, was found after the attack in a farmer's corn crib.

Despite the evidence, and the admission the victim had been violated, Johnson was acquitted.

Just two days after Johnson was acquitted in Greensboro, Spencer Murph, a 16-year-old white youth, was freed unconditionally in a similar case involving the rape of Miss Elizabeth Lee, 30, in Lexington, N. C.

The facts as testified to in court were roughly the same as those in the Johnson case. Officers testified that Miss Lee's clothing was torn, and a local doctor testified that there was evidence that she had been violated when she re-

ported the attack last Sept. 17.

Nevertheless Judge L. A. Martin, after hearing the evidence, ruled that there was no probable cause, offering the opinion that the victim had yielded without resistance.

A wave of bitterness at these instances of racist justice was reported among Negroes in Guilford County who remembered that in 1950 Clyde Brown, a teenage Negro, was condemned to death on a "rape" charge unsupported by the evidence. Brown died last May in the state's gas chamber in Raleigh.

YOU MUST REGISTER IN ORDER TO VOTE ON NOV. 3

Monday	Oct. 5	3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.	Thursday	Oct. 8	3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.
Tuesday	Oct. 6	3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.	Friday	Oct. 9	3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.
Wednesday	Oct. 7	3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.	Saturday	Oct. 10	7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

You can register if, as of Nov. 3, you have lived in New York State for one year, in New York City for four months, and in your election district for 30 days.

If you cannot be in the city on election day, Nov. 3, you can apply for an absentee ballot when you register.

The Worker urges its readers to enroll in the American Labor Party.

World of Labor

by George Morris



The New York Election And the Labor Movement

THE REENTRY of Mayor Vincent Impellitteri into New York's mayoralty race, although he suffered a smashing defeat at the primaries, shows how determined the McCarthyites are to achieve their objectives. This is an obvious game to split still further the pro-New Deal forces of New York so as to give the two extreme reactionaries in the race—Impellitteri and Harold Riegelman—a chance to win with a minority of perhaps only 25 percent of the vote cast.

Back of this conspiracy to swindle the people of New York out of the election are the most sinister forces in the country's political picture today. They include the Dewey-Farley forces representing the marriage of reaction in the GOP and Democratic Party in the North and the corresponding southern Dixiecrat-GOP combination that helped give Eisenhower the Presidency.

It may appear strange that the Dewey forces should be giving encouragement to Impellitteri, whose only "labor" endorsement came from Joe Ryan, while Dewey appears in the public eye as a crusader against the waterfront racketeers. And it is Impellitteri's regime that has been a target of recent crime investigators for permitting the waterfront to reek with crime. But this is fully in accord with the basic political fact that the most reactionary forces inevitably develop their common line and alliances.

Such reactionary alliances, crossing party lines, have been a common occurrence in New York political history. The people well remember how fascists of the Coughlinite "Christian front" variety, bearing a Democratic Party label, allied themselves with Republican reactionaries in attempts to defeat progressive pro-Roosevelt men like LaGuardia.

The people of New York have also developed the tradition of people's coalitions to defeat reaction. The "fusion" principle and subsequent alliances both within the existing party lines and running across those party

lines, became commonly recognized. That tradition still runs strongly, but was at its highest level in the period from the middle thirties to about 1947. In those days it was possible to have candidates, upon which there was common agreement, appear on the ballots of the Democratic, American Labor, Liberal and Fusion parties. In those days the ALP served as a most effective force both in building itself and influencing the political picture generally. Because it recognized its role within the loose, vague, but nevertheless real, coalition. Such a role was not regarded as an "abandonment of principles."

If the popular coalition idea is not a reality today, the reason is primarily the bi-partisan war policy. A coalition for the cold war line, Marshall Plan, etc., inevitably led to an advance of the coalition of reaction.

The most rabid expression of that coalition of reaction today is McCarthyism. And it is a sad fact that New York, which since LaGuardia days has prided itself as being the "most progressive" and "pro-union" city in the country, is today seriously in danger of being taken over by a McCarthyite, as anyone can see from his recent speeches. He refers to the program of even the Democratic nominee, Robert Wagner, Jr., as "this side of socialism."

The McCarthyites and their friends in the Dewey and Eisenhower administrations are certainly aware of what the New York election means nationally. A victory for an Impellitteri or Riegelman, they know, would give tremendous impetus to their gang in the 1954 congressional election. During my recent trip to St. Louis and Chicago I observed that New York's mayoralty race was viewed with interest nationally.

The question is whether Impellitteri or Riegelman will get in because the MAJORITY of the voters remain split among the three other candidates—Wagner, Rudolph Halley of the Liberals and Clifford McAvoy

of the ALP.

The ALP's position is far more advanced than that of the other two anti-Dewey candidates, especially on peace and McCarthyism—which is why ALP supporters are voting for that ticket.

But it is not so much the ALP vote which will determine the outcome of the election, but rather the overwhelming bulk of the anti-Dewey vote. Those are the voters who will really decide if either Riegelman or Impellitteri gets in. And there is not a basic difference between Halley and Wagner. Not even a minor difference worthy of consideration. Why should their votes be split?

The New York CIO, representing about 500,000 members, endorsed Wagner. Most of the AFL's unions are for Wagner. The International Ladies Garment Workers, Hatters and some smaller groups under the influence of David Dubinsky's forces, are Halley's union base. Strange as it may appear, it is unions under left-progressive leadership like the furriers, whose views are more akin to the ALP's, that have shown most concern over what happens among the Democratic-Liberal voters.

They have for some time now called for unity around ONE of the candidates. But so far there is nothing done in that direction.

In such situation no labor leader should be in the way of an agreement to unite the anti-Dewey vote. Any labor leader or group that would refuse to agree to a conference of the city's labor movement to agree on one candidate, and accept its decision, might prove to be the chief contributor to a reactionary victory next month.

Jersey, Ohio Step Up Contributions to Fund

Jerseyites and Ohians, two groups have been lagging to date. The Rochester money is "profit" from sale of papers. It is the second contribution from the local Freedom of the Press Committee. "We'll now go after individual contributions," the letter says.

From the Freedom of the Press Committee in Newark there was \$100. Ten of it was from a worker who signed himself "General Motors slave," and commented happily upon the story of the Linden, N. J., strike appearing some weeks ago. Another six was from a reader out of her "penny bank." She suggests it is the best way to spend the money. The rest came from numerous readers.

There was another \$83 collected in Trenton at a forum addressed by Joseph Clark, former DW correspondent in Moscow and another Trentonite sent five.

From the Lakewood-Toms River-Farmingdale area of Jersey, up to now strangely silent, comes \$15 and a note of regret that they've been late starting, but are now on their way. That's good news because they are a banner group nationally, whether it's circulation or funds.

There was \$145 from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Committee, of which \$115 was collected among west side national groups, \$20 from friends in Glenville and another \$10 from an auto worker.

Tio Guiseppe, a Cleveland reader, sends another \$10 "and in the future will send some more." "We admire your faithful tenacity for the workingclass," he writes. "Carry on."

A Chicago packinghouse worker sends \$5. There is \$10 from St. Louis, \$10 from Philadelphia, \$20

from Rochester and \$5 from Syracuse. The Rochester money is "profit" from sale of papers. It is the second contribution from the local Freedom of the Press Committee. "We'll now go after individual contributions," the letter says.

Among New York unionists, distributive workers came up with \$40 collected by one group and \$10 by another. There was \$41 from clothing workers and \$60 from a group of advertising and publicity men. Newspaper guildsmen brought in \$10.

Brooklynites were almost alone among the neighborhood groups to come through. There was \$35 from readers in the Bushwick area and \$33 from Williamsburgh. A Brownsville group brought in \$5, and there was another \$5 from a Brighton group.

Some Bronxites horned in with \$25.

That indomitable PRN came along with his eighth \$2 contribution of the campaign. Like most of the others, it is credited to Lester Rodney.

"Here's another contribution—five—because Ethel and Julius Rosenberg did not die in vain," writes a New Yorker who has contributed before.

"My second five," writes another New Yorker.

"Four dollars from two ex-IWW members (Wobblies)" says another message. And Peppi, who is here at every drive, comes through with another \$5. There are several other individual gifts, but there needs to be many more.

'The Sentner Story'—A Film on Family's Fight Against Frameup

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

LIKE MOST workingclass families, the Sentner family of St. Louis never had any desire to star in the movies.

But today, there is a film, "The Sentner Story," which tells what happened to them and why this is one of the most significant dramas being enacted in America today.

This is a four-generation family of electrical workers, coal miners, packinghouse workers. Its central figures are Bill Sentner, a dynamic labor leader, and Tonie Sentner, a youthful grandmother with an impressive record of service to working people in her own right.

The "plot" is a familiar one. It is the same foul conspiracy, best known by the phrase "McCarthyism," which has enveloped America in a fog of fear. Its method is the frameup of certain individuals who are in the forefront of the most advanced struggles of the people, in order to behead those struggles, to cleave and intimidate the millions who seek a path to peace and a better life.

Just a year ago, at a critical moment in the life of the great trade union which he helped to found, Bill Sentner indicted under the Smith Act, Tonie Sentner was faced with deportation under the McCarran Act.

THIS BRUTAL attempt to destroy this outstanding American family has been condemned by unions and other groups from coast to coast.

It was clearly what that influential paper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, called "police state stuff."

One of the most effective means to fight this frameup chosen by Bill Sentner's union, the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE), was the



SENTNER

making of a film.

"The Sentner Story" has been shown before thousands of UE workers. And at its recent convention in Chicago, the UE's delegates had a special showing and agreed that this is one film that must have the biggest possible audience.

The film is simple and straightforward, deriving its dramatic power from the facts in the case themselves. It tells the appealing story of a worker's family and shows them as a family group.

It explains in the words of the commentator, UE District president Don Harris, "Why the defense of America rests with such families as the Sentners and not with the millionaires who run Washington today."

IT WAS IN THE MIDST of the 1952 UE convention in Cleveland that Bill Sentner was arrested. He had been unable for the first time since 1937 to attend the convention because of the pressing duties in the Iowa and Missouri industrial towns where he was assigned as an organizer.

The bitterly-fought Harvester strike was reaching a climax. There was numerous other strike struggles taking place. There was a crucial campaign on to organize shops which had "run away" from unionism.

For a cheap dramatic effect, the FBI broke in on Sentner in his hotel room at 2 a.m. He was one of five from the St. Louis area so arrested, along with another long-time UE leader, Bob Manewitz.

The idea was to leave the impression that Sentner was too "dangerous" to walk the streets another day. Since then, however, Sentner has been out on bail as a result of the defense to which his union has contributed strongly.

"I've watched Bill Sentner's work especially during this past year," declared UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald to the delegates at the Chicago convention, "and I know why he is considered so 'dangerous'."

"He has been busy improving the wages and working conditions of the people in the shops and doing an outstanding job in that respect."

AT THE CHICAGO convention the UE made McCarthyism one of its main concerns and developed a fighting program in behalf of the victims of the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, the Taft-Hartley Act and dozens of other statutory and witchhunting forms of destroying America's civil liberties.

It called specifically for the defense of the Sentners and of the latest Smith Act victims in the UE, David Davis of Philadelphia, an outstanding organizer for many years.

The labor movement today has only limited resources to fight the Big Business propaganda barrage which is aimed at destroying (Continued on Page 8)

Food Monopolies Make Big Profits at Farmers' Expense

By Federated Press

The giant food companies which buy, process and distribute to the public nearly all the farm products of the U. S. are hauling in far bigger profits in 1953 than last year. "Facts for Farmers" reported here.

The monthly newsletter said that in one food industry after another the all-time profit record set as recently as 1950-52 are being surpassed.

Behind the soaring profits are rising food prices (they have gone up 13.5 percent since June, 1950) and a squeeze on farm prices. The statistical record makes it clear, "Facts for Farmers" said, that "the food monopolies are obtaining their additional profits through a major depression of the prices of farm products."

It placed the blame for the farm price squeeze on the big food monopolies, "which have price-fixing powers over nearly every farm product in the nation."

According to a survey by the National City Bank, net profits of 28 large food processing corpora-

tions in the first six months this year jumped 21 percent above those in the same period of 1952. The increase in profits before taxes was even greater, about one-third. Total net profits of the 28 leading food companies were \$71,166,000, compared with \$58,818,000 in the 1952 period.

Investments Aboard Put at 15 Billions

BOSTON, Oct. 4 (FP).—Direct private investment of American capital abroad has reached \$15 billion, William S. Swingle, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, said here.

Swingle told the Controllers Institute of America that investment conditions in some quarters of the globe are now quite favorable. In other areas, where extreme "nationalistic attitudes" prevail, he said, there is a great deal of "unfounded suspicion" of private enterprise.

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"GUARANTEE"—WHAT KIND?

"EGGHEADS AND APPEASERS" is the way McCarthy sneered at all Americans who refuse to accept the McCarthy line of an inevitable war. McCarthy is hungry for war.

But it is plain from every day's news that there is a tremendously powerful anti-McCarthy, anti-war pressure growing in the world.

We see it in the news from London, where the Labor Party leadership is staking its election fate on the demand for Big Power talks along the line proposed by Churchill in June. We see it in India's blunt call for Big Power negotiations. In Paris, the revival of the Hitler war machine, under Washington's sponsorship, reuses enormous demands for a settlement.

In this situation, a politician like Adlai Stevenson, returning from abroad, warns the Eisenhower Administration that Washington cannot afford to stick to its present brutal opposition to all negotiations with Malenkov. Stevenson, in his now famous speech, urged that America cannot appear to be avoiding American-Soviet negotiations. Otherwise, the world will know where the hatred for a peace settlement really is.

One of the propositions Stevenson urged was that Washington offer a guarantee to Moscow against aggression. This proposal reflects the worldwide understanding that the Soviet Union suffered most from the German imperialist war machine and has every right to demand security against a revived Nazi war machine. Thus, the world understands that McCarthyism is lying when it talks about "Soviet aggression." The aggression danger comes not from Moscow. In the eyes of the majority of the human race it comes from Adenauer, the Pentagon and the State Department.

How can Washington guarantee the Soviet Union, as well as France, Britain, Italy and the East European countries, against a revived Nazi war machine when it is Washington which is building up this war machine as fast as it can? The best guarantee against a Nazi war machine is not to build it up again!

The best guarantees for peace can be worked out only at a Big Power conference where Germany could be unified peacefully, and all other issues negotiated around the table. A "guarantee" by Washington, without any deeds to back it up—like halting the Nazi buildup—would not bring the easing of world tension that most Americans want.

BLOW AT McCARTHYISM

LAST TUESDAY'S FILING of more than 9,300 signatures for George Blake Charney as independent candidate for District Attorney on the Peoples Rights line is an important event. Charney's campaign is directed squarely against the tri-partisan candidacy of Deweyite Frank Hogan.

The signatures for Charney, a well-known Communist leader and Smith Act victim, were obtained from Manhattan workers, primarily the lower-paid Negro, Puerto Rican, Irish, Italian and Jewish workers.

Some agreed with Charney's position on peace and the other issues. Some did not. But all defended Charney's democratic right to a place on the ballot. They rejected the McCarthyite idea that a Communist has no place in our political life.

By that very action, the 9,300 signers delivered a blow to McCarthyism. It was a blow to the pro-fascists who seek to prevent Communists from taking part in political life. By that very token it was a defense of the basic democratic rights of all.

Charney's campaign is unique in that it represents the candidacy for a prosecutor's office of one who himself is a victim of vicious governmental prosecution. It is in the tradition of other bold candidacies—of Eugene Debs in 1920 and of the imprisoned Matthew Lyon who, despite imprisonment under the Alien and Sedition laws, ran—and ran successfully—for Congress. A powerful campaign for Charney will be a demonstration against McCarthyism and especially against the Smith Act and McCarran Act prosecutions undertaken by the Eisenhower-Brownell-McCarthy forces.

The Charney campaign will undoubtedly help in unifying the forces of labor and the Negro people in the struggle against the danger of an Impellitteri or a Riegleman victory. It will strengthen the building of the most advanced third party force—the American Labor Party.

Communists, trade unionists, Laborites, Liberals and New Deal Democrats—whatever may be their differences over mayoralty candidates—should support the Charney candidacy as the clearest expression of resistance to McCarthyism. Truly, the Charney candidacy should become the common concern of all progressive voters.

Soviet Farms Prepared to Speed Consumer Goods Output

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE COMMUNIST PARTY and Soviet Government have mapped out measures for extending food production in the country. Implementation of these measures will make for an abundance of foodstuffs and manufactured goods to meet the growing requirements of the Soviet Union's population.

The Soviet people met the decisions of the plenary meeting with great satisfaction, seeing in them a new milestone on the road to abundance.

DURING THE LAST 28 years, the Soviet Union has built up a powerful and efficient heavy industry. By 1952 its factories were producing 27 times more in terms of value than Russia's production in 1913. The output of means of production had increased by no less than 47 times during that period.

This vast expansion of industry has been carried out under Socialist conditions: Soviet industrialization overleaped the miseries of capitalist industrialization. The standard of living of the workers rose concomitantly with their skill and productivity. The population of the cities increased and the purchasing capacity of Soviet citizens grew.

Thus, with the creation of a powerful industrial base in the Soviet country appeared a new, rapidly-expanding demand for consumer goods.

Unlike most capitalist countries with highly developed industries, the Soviet Union looks to its own territory and its own people for the bulk of the raw materials its workers consume in the form of food and manufactured articles. It does not exploit colonies and under-developed countries.

In the USSR there is no such thing as the exploitation of the village by the city. Under the Socialist system of economy the grower of food, the producer of raw cotton, cash-crops, timber, the cattle-breeder, the dairy-farmer enjoys the same rights to a free, happy life of plenty as the industrial worker—as any Soviet citizen. In its development of the consumer goods industries, therefore, the Soviet

Union seeks a path that will benefit both producer and consumer. This is the spirit in which the latest measures are conceived.

THE USSR TODAY has: (1) a heavy industry capable of supporting a greatly increased output of agricultural machinery, (2) an educational system capable of training a vast army of agricultural specialists in up-to-date methods of scientific and mechanized farming, (3) a new light and food-processing industry capable of satisfying the growing material needs of the population and (4) a reorganized, consolidated collective farm system capable of producing the raw materials required, by that industry and of supplying the food markets.

The task that the Party has set the Soviet people is to place these resources behind a drive that will ensure abundance of consumer goods in the next two or three years.

This means, in the first place, catering for the greatly increased demand for meat, dairy-produce, vegetables and fruit, and providing the processing industries with more cotton, wool, flax, fats, vegetable oils, etc.

A feature of the changing taste of the Soviet people is this demand for a more varied diet, one in which bread and cereals hold a less prominent place. It is for this reason that the Soviet government devotes special attention to the development of animal husbandry, to increasing its productivity.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT has raised considerably the prices paid by the State to farms for meat, dairy-produce and vegetables delivered under the quota system. At the same time it has reduced these quotas, thus leaving farms with larger surpluses to sell.

But the public will not have to pay more for its food. Indeed, assurances have been given that the established policy of periodic price reductions will be maintained.

The Soviet government has also taken steps to increase the head of cattle belonging to collective farmers, workers and other employees. For this purpose the tax arrears were wiped

out for the cattle-owners and certain exemptions were granted to citizens acquiring cows. In this way it is hoped to raise the percentage of people keeping their own cows.

Other important steps in making the collective farmers more interested in promoting the productivity of the cattle include the abolition of the practice of raising delivery quotas in proportion to the farm's output. Henceforth all norms will be based on the area of the farm. Collective farmers will therefore have an increased incentive to increase their cattle herds.

New incentives are also provided to vegetable growers who are being encouraged to use more efficient methods of sowing and planting, to invest in frames and hot-houses and to switch over to intensive farming methods.

These measures are part of an overall plan which sets the targets for food production during the next two or three years at a level which will ensure full capacity production at the new food-processing works now being built.

AS THE RESULT of new plans, 750,000 different tractors and a great deal of other agricultural machines and implements will be produced within the next few years for the collective and state farms of the USSR; 10,000 trained agronomists will go to work on the farms and machine and tractor stations next spring. Hundreds of trade schools will be opened for training new personnel for farms and machine and tractor stations.

The inflow of trained workers and of experienced Party workers (the decision was taken at the Plenum of sending 50,000 of them to the farms) will infuse a new spirit into the country-side.

The large sums invested by the state in agriculture will be spent on extensive capital construction, primarily farm structures.

Soviet farming is organizationally prepared for the new advance. The number of collective farms has been reduced from about 250,000 to less than 100,000 by mergers that have

(Continued on Page 8)

Cvetic, FBI Spy, Used in Attempt To Frame Heads of Steel Union Local

PITTSBURGH. — District officials of the CIO United Steelworkers have utilized the FBI labor spy, Matt Cvetic, to attempt to frame up Frank Svoboda, president of Local 1246, USW, and obtain his removal from office on the charge he had been a Communist Party member. The local represents the employees of the Edgewater Steel Co., in adjoining Oakmont.

The charges were argued before a five-man union trial board Sept. 20, at an open meeting attended by about a hundred members—all who could jam their way into the hall.

USW regional director Paul Stackhouse "prosecuted" the case. He said he had been informed by "government sources" that Svoboda had been a "card-carrying" Communist.

CALLED to testify, although he has never been a member of the steel union, Cvetic asserted he had "known Svoboda" for years as a "Communist" and that the latter had "worked hand-in-glove" with Steve Nelson, James Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Andy Onda and Bill Albertson, whom the spy

termed "Communist conspirators." Cvetic was the "handyman" of Justice Michael A. Musmanno, who engineered the frameups of the five named in the state sedition and Smith Act trials, which brought protests from virtually every country in the world.

CVETIC'S uncorroborated charges had originally been made in his appearance before the House Un-American Committee back in 1950, in Washington.

Cvetic was then a paid informer for the FBI and provocateur. Since then he has become a big-shot in his chosen profession, earning thousands of dollars by repeating his allegations all over the country and posing as an "expert" anti-Communist bookburner, boasting of his "achievements" in getting dozens of workers fired from their jobs.

SVOBODA denied the charges, declaring that the proceedings were "a conspiracy by the Pittsburgh newspapers and Matt Cvetic to hang me." He asked a number of the union members at the hearing to testify regarding the charges. They stated Svoboda had

never sought to recruit them or had ever discussed the Communist Party with them.

When the trial board reaches its decision on the charges, the recommendations will be submitted to a special meeting of the local held by Oct. 20 for its approval or rejection. A finding by the local that Svoboda was a member of the Communist Party would render him subject to removal from his post, in accordance with the anti-Communist clause in the United Steelworkers constitution.

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Wagner

(Continued from Page 3)
halting strikes on major public projects.

The governor had no comment on whether Wicks, Condon and the other Sing Sing visitors had pleaded with him to parole Fay. Fay was eligible for parole last February, but the parole board should have renewed his plea in 1955.

Dewey would go no further than

say that hundreds of requests for clemency and parole had been received on Fay's behalf.

Wagner, in demanding Wicks' resignation, sent the Acting Lieutenant Governor this telegram:

"I call upon you to resign immediately from public office. Your explanation of your frequent visits to Joseph S. Fay taxes the credibility of thinking people. Your attempt to make scapegoats of organized labor and labor leaders, who have done so much to raise our moral and living standards,

hits a new low in expedient alibiing.

"This, following the recent disclosure of your having interceded with state authorities to obtain a good conduct certificate for Thomas Luchese, alias Three Fingers Brown, unquestionably has forfeited your right to hold the high office of Lieutenant Governor. It certainly must be obvious to you that you have already forfeited the public confidence and trust, and that you have brought

disgrace upon our state.

"In these perilous times, it is vital, if we are to preserve the democracy which our people cherish, that our citizens should have confidence in those who are entrusted with positions of public leadership. There are too many coincidences involved in your connection with the Yankers and Roosevelt Raceway scandals, your concern for the well-being of Luchese, and in your rather extraordinary relationship with Fay, to leave any question as to your apparent ineligibility for the high office you hold.

"The people are sick and tired of scandal and corruption. When holders of public office are involved in highly questionable practices and circumstances, the result, inevitably, is the undermining of our democratic structure.

"There is no room for doubt that your immediate resignation is clearly indicated."

following frame.

Berra commenced the seventh by reaching base for the third time in a row with a single and, with one out, Martin hit his homer. A single by Rizzuto and a double by McDonald which had bounced away from Robinson in left, made it 9-2. Collins led off the eighth with a double, took third on Bauer's sacrifice and second on Berra's deep center fly, as the Yankees took a 10-2 lead.

Still there was no quit in Brooks. Robinson and Campanella singled with one out in the eighth and after Hodges struck out Carl Furillo stung McDonald with a single that scored Robinson. When Billy Cox lashed a homer to left that scored three more runs and made it 10-6, Casey Stengel called on lefty Bob Kuzava after lefty batter George Shuba had been announced as pinch swinger. Dick Williams took over instead of Shuba and struck out on three pitches to end the threat.

McDougald came through with his homer off reliever Joe Black in the ninth to make it 11-6, and the Dodgers came in hoping to perform a miracle.

Gilliam led off with the game's sixth homer and after Pee Wee Reese flied out, Duke Snider hit a sharp single.

That was as far as Stengel dared to go with Kuzava and he brought in Allie Reynolds.

With a one-count Robinson drove sharply toward second, and Martin swooped over and touched off a lightning fast double play.

Yanks Win

(Continued from Page 1)

Russ Meyer came in and threw one pitch to Mantle, who batting left handed just a little late, caught the pitch and sent it far up into the lower left field seats. That made it 6-1 and the Hodges' error loomed even bigger as Brooklyn cut loose again later, scoring a run in the fifth and four more into the eighth when McDougald was knocked out of the box.

With two homers for Brooklyn and four for the Yankees, the clubs tied a mark for a single contest, set by the Yankees with four and the Cubs with two on the 1932 series.

They also connected for 47 total bases to set another new mark. And they made their series total for homers 16, equaling a mark they set last year in seven games with one and perhaps two more to go in this classic.

The Yankees simply assassinated the Dodgers with their cannonball homers—Billy Martin and Gil McDougald also reaching the seats. Martin's came with a runner on base in the seventh when the Yankees scored three times and produced the runs that offset Brooklyn's four-tally rally in the

DEAR READER:

We want to ask a very personal favor of you. If you are a housewife, or otherwise, do not punch a clock, come in between 11 a.m.-3 p.m.

It is very difficult to wait on everyone at one time, people have been crowding in between 3 and 7 p.m. As an additional incentive, "All purchases made before 3 p.m. an extra 5% discount. (Please don't ask for it after 3 p.m.). Big sale, woolen 54 in. \$1.39 to \$2.95 per yd., including Forstmann, Miron, etc.

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The views expressed in this advertisement are those of the advertiser, while the Worker believes that the ad greatly underestimates the advances and dangers of McCarthyism, we agree that possibilities of defeating this drive are greater today than ever.

Time to Come Out of the Woods

THE TAIT-HARTLEY LAW has been doing its damage for six years. But there are now more organized workers in this country than ever before.

It is two years since the execution of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee. But more Negroes voted in the South last year than ever in history.

The first Communists were indicted under the Smith Act five years ago. But door-to-door canvassers in New York have just obtained thousands of signatures to a petition with the stated purpose of putting a convicted Communist on the ballot.

It is three years since concentration camps were authorized and built under the McCarran Act. But they have never been used and are now in mothballs.

Six years have passed since the first conviction of a progressive for contempt of Congress. But for the past two years there have been no such convictions.

It is seven years since the indictment of Carl Marzani began the attack on civil liberties. But the government has been able to enforce jail sentences on less than 100 people in all that time, whether for contempt, "perjury," or under the Smith Act, and less than 50 are in jail today. Ninety-nine percent of the members even of the Communist Party itself have suffered no indictment or anything else. Next to any fascist, near-fascist, or fascist-occupied country, the record of jailings is ridiculously low.

Yes, the government executed the Rosenbergs. But the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti did not bring fascism to America; the murder of eight Mineworker organizers in the past couple of years has not driven the union out of Kentucky; and the legal and extra-legal lynching of 150 Negroes since the war has not prevented the election of Negro city councilmen in North Carolina, a Negro member of the Board of Education in Atlanta, and a Negro Borough President in Manhattan.

Not one progressive in a hundred has lost his job, and very few have been reduced to a depression living standard by persecution.

Harry Bridges, William L. Patterson and Dr. DuBois won their court cases; officers of the United Electrical Workers cited for contempt won theirs; professors at the University of California and in Oklahoma have been restored to their jobs.

It is four years since Peekskill. But there has been no attempt to repeat Peekskill anywhere in the United States. And there lies the crux of the matter. No substantial group of Americans has been willing to behave like Storm Troopers. Legislation alone has never brought fascism to any country. There has had to be mass support. The American people has refused to give it, as it has refused to permit the continued bleeding of its sons in Korea. And, with the end of the war, anti-Red hysteria is dropping fast.

This is why the F.B.I. never carried out its announced plans to arrest tens of thousands of persons. This is why McCarthy is no longer the near-Fuehrer he seemed to be last March, but just a louder un-American, deserted by the Democrats due to public pressure and refused majority attendance by his Republican fellow-committeemen since the Matthews affair.

Because progressives have taken the brunt of whatever actual repression there has been, and many have permitted themselves to be separated from the people, there is more fear among many progressives today than there is among most of the people at large.

It's about time we came out of the woods. It's time to free the Smith Act, atom scare and deportation delirium victims; back Corliss Lamont's move to end the witch-hunt; and close the books on McCarthyism. The people will back us.

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Pudovkin's Mature, Moving Film On the Life of Soviet Farmers

By JOHN STACHEL

"Vasil's Return," a new film by Pudovkin, one of the giants of screen art, is now at the Stanley Theatre.

Pudovkin was one of the men who helped to create an art out of celluloid strips—an art to rank with painting, with music, with poetry in its portrayal of the highest ideals, emotions and struggles of man. As a leader of the great Soviet school of film-makers, which started its work in the early twenties, he pioneered in the transformation of movies from a "novelty" to great culture. His films such as "Mother," "Storm Over Asia," "End of St. Petersburg" were not just great films, they were so many milestones in the exploration of reality by films.

And now the last picture of his we shall ever have is being shown. "Vasil's Return," based on the prize-winning Soviet novel "Harvest," was made shortly before Pudovkin's death last month.

There is such a depth of understanding of life, such a sense of humanity, such a profound portrayal of love in the film, that it must be ranked as an outstanding achievement of Soviet culture.

It is the story of a collective farm chairman, Vasil Bortnikov, who returns home five years after the war's end—years spent in a hospital, to find his wife married to another man.

The film details with remarkable psychological insight, the slow, hard process by which the barriers between them are broken down, and they come to a new, richer love for each other.

But this is no morbid, psycho-analytic study of a love isolated from life and studied like a butterfly trapped on a pin. This is a film about real people—people whose lives are involved in shaping the destiny of their collective farm, of their country, and who are thereby helping to shape their own individual lives.

The constant interplay between individual personality and the struggles of the collective, forms one of the most absorbing features of the film. Vasil has always been rather domineering in his relations with people. Before the war, when things were going well, this had not shown up as such a weakness and his tremendous energy had spurred the farm to become one of the leaders in his area. His wife, however, had been kept at home, away from the work of the farm.

During the war while he was at the front, she became one of the leaders of the farm, as head of the dairy. But war and post-war difficulties had left the farm lagging behind. And now that he is back, Vasil's brusque attitude toward people cannot help, but actually hinders the farm in overcoming its problems.

And since his wife is also no longer the woman he left behind, it is impossible for him to impose the kind of relationship they had before.

For a time this situation drives them apart, but life cannot stand still. The comradely help and criticism that Vasil receives, particularly from the district Party organizer and from Natalya, one of the women Party members on the farm, helps him to begin to overcome his unfeeling attitudes to people.

He begins to see that he and his wife must come together on a new basis. When they do reunite, it is because their basic love for each other has been strengthened by new knowledge and respect.

The central love story covers only one facet of this picture, which pulsates with the life and problems of growing socialist farming. Its action covers a cycle of the four seasons, and Pudovkin's camera, through its rhythmic portrayal of nature in man, life are eaged. Eating and each season has gotten across the

flavor of how it feels to live on a farm the year round.

The film is in Magicolor, and Pudovkin's subdued, low-keyed use of the process gives added beauty to it.

This picture seems to me to be one of the most successful in showing life on a collective farm as it is lived.

Pudovkin has succeeded in giving us a deep and understanding picture of the hardships and struggles of farming, and how they are overcome by socialist methods in agriculture. Throughout the pictures there breathes the knowledge that men together can overcome all their problems, and become better human beings in the process.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL— PLANNED DEGRADATION

DAVID HYUN, Korean-born architect, is still fighting deportation to almost certain death in Syngman Rhee's South Korea. He is being held in detention barracks on Terminal Island while his case is appealed. Readers are urged to write Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., urging Hyun's release on bail pending action on the appeal.

By DAVID HYUN

LOS ANGELES.—On July 6, 1953, I was put into the Los Angeles County Jail for the third time since 1950 although I had not committed any crime. This was effected under the McCarran-Walter Law, under which persons of foreign birth, both citizen and non-citizen, can be persecuted in a manner inconceivable to the honest man and in violation of Constitutional rights long guaranteed to "all persons" in this land. One is only gradually introduced to the final degradation which awaits him in the cell. First he is processed by steps which constantly dehumanize.

The booking takes place in a little corridor where men are crowded to the point of standing room only and made to stand for hours awaiting the pleasure of the guards. This is the first step to illustrate the complete helplessness of the victims, and the overwhelming power of the guards. Then he is taken to another corridor where he waits and waits for the pleasure of those who fingerprint and photograph. Again a variety of petty devices are exercised to demonstrate his complete helplessness.

During the hours of waiting the walls without windows begin to crush closer upon you and the world of Time has begun to revolve upon an ever-slowing axis.

The final step is in the shower room where the men are stripped, examined, bathed, deloused and then clad in beaten blue denim stamped "L. A. County Jail." This completes the process. A man has been given a new identification. The whole aura of civilized life has been stripped off and replaced with the stamp of "L. A. County Jail" to prepare them spiritually for the life ahead. He is also given a mattress, blankets, towel, tin cup and tin spoon with which to enter the new life which is now obviously close.

The "Tank" which I entered was a long caged hall about 8 feet wide from which there extended eight cells. Each cell has two bunks, a water closet, a tiny lavatory, a storage shelf about four inches by 12 inches, and two clothes hooks. That was all. My cellmates were Mexicans (this tank was for Mexicans and Asians only) who were helpful in teaching me the routine of jail life and to share the small comforts which they had.

At night two senior inmates slept on the bunks, another on the floor next to the bunk while three of us slept on the concrete floor of the hall.

Here in this cell and in the hall all the processes necessary to human life are eaged. Eating and elimination, playing and sleeping,

dirtying and cleaning go on in this space.

For the newcomer there was a multitude of new impressions which entered his body through all its senses and made real the life of iron bars, concrete floors and tin cup. There was the constant darkness which floated everywhere, pierced only by dim lights and untouched by the outside. The very air was stamped "L. A. County Jail." Layers of steel bars caged space itself in a multitude of fashions, and a forest of bars blackened out into darkness.

Sound springs new upon the ear for it is mostly metal. Clanging of cell doors reverberate harshly while metal locks ring sharp. The shuffling of shoes quiets as the sharper notes of boots and the tinkling of keys approach and disappear.

The voices of authority tramp upon the muted sound of humans. And throughout is the vibration of the jail engines which spew out the complementary processes of jail life while the odors of darkness and uncleanness permeate everything.

A tremendous weight begins to hang on the inmate and so exhausts him that he must rest frequently. Every brutal impression batters him and time has become a heavy chain which will move only by action. Yet there is nothing to do except to eat and sleep. The vast spaces between meals become massive weights of time. At intervals time is caged and cannot move. The world is upside down and life has no meaning.

The processes of jail life help to change the very organs of the inmate in order that he survive, however mutilated. The water closet is the source of all cleanliness, except for washing the face and hands and teeth and the tin cup. Cleaning the floors, underclothes, the feet and disposal of unfinished food is made possible by this God of Sanitation, the water closet. At frequent intervals the self-trained beasts bend their knee to the porcelain image.

The food is worse than miserable. While eye and nose shrink from contact and the mouth convulses at the food, the stomach gradually softens to the potion. The filth enters and spreads through the body.

Meanwhile, the sweat and the dirt of days without bath cover the body while the jail odors permeate through the clothing into the very pores of the skin. As the slow seconds drag on and allow the processes of degradation, all cleanliness of the outside world is removed from mind, body and spirit. The inmate becomes sunk in vast voids of emptiness and degradation.

I was released from the county jail after what seemed an eternity. It was only five days—the most frightening and vile in my life, for human beings were reduced to beasts.

And yet, I cannot say I am sorry or afraid of the future. Even in jail, people defend and preserve their decency. The Mexicans with whom I was jailed displayed great stamina to resist the perverting influences and aided me as one of them.

on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

(Continued from Page 1)

no matter who he had to use. World Series experience has taught him that unlike the regular season, you can't look ahead in the series. You got to win the key game like Sunday's and go all out for it with your best if necessary. It was typical of Stengel to shoot Reynolds and Raschi into action with a big lead in the 9th inning just to make sure. Maybe it took a Reynolds to stop the stirring Brooklyn momentum.

The question Brooklyn fans were asking as they filed out sad but feeling better about the team fighting back instead of just "dying" under the big lead was: Did Charley Dressen similarly use his best available pitching for this key game? What about Milliken, still unused? Was the temperamental Russ Meyer, with a history of blowing under pressure, the best bet to bring in to face Mantle with the bases full when it was still very much of a ball game? Then why let Meyer bat in the 5th and get whacked for 3 more runs in the 7th? Why Wade in the 8th, a pitcher the Yanks already teed off on this series? Playing it too smart? Where's Milliken? How about throwing Preacher into the gap for relief? Did he go all out for the big edge or was he doing a little too much saving for

the junior prom?

Oh, well. Who knows. Somebody else could say Podres was the right starting choice because he beat the Yanks in the exhibition game. Meyer DID win 15 games. . . . Best solution on a day like this would be to recall Don Newcombe from the Army, that's for sure.

Well, the Dodgers will just have to hit Ford today and Erskine come through again. Both could very conceivably happen. Then—well, let's stay with this one first. For from now on, there is no more room. There can't be another defeat.

As a matter of recent series history between these two teams if anyone forgot, the Dodgers led the series 3 games to 2 last year this time with the series moving to Ebbets Field. The Yanks won 'em both. It could happen in reverse, especially with this hard-socking Brooklyn team, a bunch with enough to pick themselves off the floor of two straight opening defeats to make it a series, and which had the Yanks plenty worried right to the last out even in a fairly one-sided defeat yesterday when the pitchers gave out.

Give you Roy Campanella after yesterday's game.

"Sure we'll win the next two. They're two ball games and we'll win them."

In Brooklyn It Was Different...

The results of the ballgames aren't the only things radically different about the Yankee Stadium end of the World Series and the Ebbets Field end. It is really and actually true that there is "something about Brooklyn." From the moment you left the subway on Friday and felt the bubbling shirt-sleeve chatter around Franklin Avenue as you walked toward the field, it was different from Wednesday and Thursday. The sense of community around a ballclub which you don't get at the big, more impersonal stadium was even conveyed in the headline going one fourth of the way down page one of the Brooklyn Eagle: "EGAD MEN. LET'S WAKE UP!"

The difference in the construction of the two ballparks does not make the different atmosphere, but does lend to it. Everything is closer to the field and to the players. There is something, not dirty or dowdy, but sort of "lived in" about Ebbets Field, which the high triple-decked, newer and better planned stadium doesn't have. Very rarely in the Yankee Stadium would you think of the words "The joint is jumpin'." Always in Ebbets Field the joint is jumpin'. And never more than Friday when the real fans, dismayed by the first two losses, but full of drive and faith in the team, jammed the standing room and bleachers and surrounded the park with a flavor so utterly different from that which the World Telegram chose to give the Series on Page One, "BUMS TAKE WAKE TO OWN PARLOR."

Moving up the ramps toward the press box you saw things unique to Ebbets Field. People were jamming every runway where there was even a partial look at the field. Down one ramp leading from the lower to the upper stands there were several complete Negro families, father, mother, children, and in some cases grandparents, and the way they saw the game was to lie flat on their stomach, or get on their knees, to get low enough to see the field through the forest of steel girders. They were there very early in the morning to get these spots at \$4 a spot, and there were lunch baskets and large size thermos

jugs. "Thata-boy Ray, thata-boy Duke . . ." you could hear these massed standing room fans shout during the practice.

The roar was most meaningful on Carl Erskine's first pitch Friday. The Dodgers were two down. Here was the young pitching ace, handsome, friendly, big mound hope, knocked out ingloriously opening day, coming back again in the "must" spot. As the intent, tight-lipped Carl fired a hopping fast ball past Gil McDougald for strike one, and then strike two and three, the place was alive from the first moment to what would happen. It was the old Frank Merriwell script which never happens in baseball but here it was. Erskine back, Campanelli with his aching hand busting the long home run to win it. . . . Johnny Mize, that big embodiment of so much implacable Yankee late-inning move to final domination, swinging and missing the blazing fast ball to become the 14th, record-breaking strikeout victim, Campanella shaking that ball in his fist toward Erskine before throwing it back to him. . . .

And then Saturday—was it just one-day break from the Yankee pattern of the past? A Yankee win still make it 3-1 . . . and there was Snider blasting the way everyone knew he could. . . . Gilliam clouting three doubles and making a dazzling play in the field . . . against the Yankees as against the Cardinals this time. . . . Loes, the Queens kid, struggling through, and finally Campy, the heart and soul of the Dodger fight-back, ball in fist, planting it firmly on Billy Martin to end the game in a wild moment of high excitement, series tied 2-2, the fans bubble out, no matter what else now, their boys had come off the floor and showed their real stuff—where was that World Telegram morgue now?

And need it be said? One of the reasons for the unique crackling community of Ebbets Field between the Brooklyn Dodgers and their fans is the fact that a team with four Negro players is more representative of a New York borough and the city's strong democratic makeup than any lilywhite team could ever be. . . .

Dock Strike

(Continued from Page 3)
board hearing the shipowners would be reluctant to sign an agreement with the ILA. Mayer reminded the board that the shipowners had been informed the AFL, which has chartered a new dock union, intended to seek a National Labor Relations Board election.

Actually the strike was touched off last Wednesday midnight by the shipowners' refusal to consider wage demands about their proposed 8-cent-an-hour increase.

Joseph P. Ryan, ILA president facing indictment on a charge of stealing union funds, had sought a cheap agreement by reducing the original dockers' wage increase demands from 50- to 10 cents an hour. Ryan then entered French Hospital for a check-up and the ILA strike and strategy committees, under leadership of Connolly and ILA tugboat union leader Capt. William V. Bradley, jumped the wage increase proposal to 13 1/2 cents an hour.

There were indications that if the question of representation is not settled within the period of the 80-day T-H injunction, and if no contract is signed by the shipowners, the strike will be resumed.

SUPPORT STRIKE

Longshoremen who broke with the Ryan leadership and joined the AFL dock union significantly declared support of the strike and refused to cross ILA picket lines. There was no break in the strike ranks from Portland, Me., to Hampton Roads, Va.

Dockers News, organ of rank and file longshoremen fighting the corrupt Ryan leadership, called for endorsement of the contract demands and urged the AFL to use all its resources to win them.

Dockers News urged reconvening of the Rank and File Strike Committee that led the walkout in 1951 to give leadership to the present struggle of the dockers. In addition the paper called for:

- A democratic union with rank and file control its affairs.
- No deal with Gov. Dewey and the shipowners for state-controlled

hiring halls and registration of stevedores. The AFL must publicly oppose the new bi-state registration law.

• A guarantee that whatever union represents the dockers will not tolerate any form of discrimination in hiring.

John Dwyer, organizer of the new AFL dock union, weakened the AFL position considerably by advising men who had broken with the Ryan-ILA to sign the anti-labor registration, blanks. Constitutionality of the bi-state dock law is being challenged by ILA lawyers in Federal court.

Under the law, longshoremen have until December to register. Connolly, who expressed relief Thursday at the news of Eisenhower's T-H crackdown, was irked by the shipowners' new reasons for refusing to negotiate a contract with the ILA.

"The New York Shipping Association never told us they would refuse to sign a contract with us because of the AFL intervention," Connolly said. "We do not bargain for our members alone. We bargain for everyone on the waterfront, including the extras, because we have to see they get the same wages and conditions we have in order to protect ourselves."

Connolly said he was still of the belief a contract could be negotiated. He stated he did not think the AFL had a right to notify the employers not to negotiate with the expelled ILA.

"We call that intimidation," he declared.

The Cunard luxury liner S. S. Queen Mary, with 1,834 passengers, scheduled to dock at its North River pier tomorrow, has diverted its course to Halifax to avoid the strike area. The S. S. Mauretania, also a Cunarder, with 1,024 passengers, scheduled to dock at the 50th St. Manhattan pier today, is also understood to have swung its course north toward Halifax.

Scheduled to dock tomorrow at a W. 57th St. pier is the Swedish-American Liner S. S. Gripsholm, with 901 passengers.

All piers along the vast New York waterfront and at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk continue to be strikebound.

Sentner

(Continued from Page 4)
ing those things which the American people hold most dear.

But in its own limited way, UE District 8 has performed an outstanding service in putting "The Sentner Story" on film and making it available to local unions and other groups.

This film will win no "Oscars"—but it can certainly help win the fight against McCarthyism.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

Arab-Asian Delegates Reported Shocked at Byrnes' Appointment

Members of the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations have called U. S. assignment of South Carolina Governor James Byrnes to the Committee on Human Rights a "mockery" of the work of the committee, the Afro-American, U. S. Negro weekly, reported this week.

Eisenhower's appointment of Byrnes, who has threatened to abolish South Carolina's public school system if segregation of Negro children is outlawed, will be protested at a public demonstration before the United Nations Buildings in New York Thursday from 4 to 7 p.m. The demonstration is being sponsored by the New York Civil Rights Congress.

In its report, the Afro-American pointed out that one of the first subjects on the agenda of the Human Rights Committee will be: "technical assistance in the fields of prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities," and that another item is entitled, "evi-

dence of existence of forced labor." South Carolina, the CRC pointed out, is one of the worst practitioners of discrimination and forced labor of Negroes in the United States.

The CRC has appealed to progressive white and Negro trade unionists, as well as all other Americans who have been angered by Byrnes' appointment, to join the demonstration this Thursday.

Korea

(Continued from Page 3)
the explanations would ever come off.

UNITED NATION, N. Y. Oct. 4.—Putting the Korea question last on the United Nations' agenda is working against a peaceful settlement in Korea, it was stressed by V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian delegate, in an interview on the weekly broadcast here.

Pressure by the U. S. had pushed off discussion of the Korea conference, while the Soviet Union had sought to have that question discussed first.

"I speak deliberately in this matter," Menon said, "in thinking that any decision we make to push this consideration of Korea to the bottom of the agenda has the effect upon the other side of assisting the factors that harden attitudes . . . that is not an attitude that proclaims the desire to get together to negotiate."

Asked if he thought that the delay in discussion impeded chances for a Korean political conference, he replied:

"It hasn't helped. What is more, the speeches that were made, the tone of some of the speeches hasn't helped. I say some of the speeches. I don't say which."

Later in the interview Menon urged admission of People's China into the UN. Asia, he declared, is "under-represented" in view of its size and population. This arises, he continued, "largely from the fact that the proper government of China is not represented. It has nothing to do with whether you like the government or I like the government. The fact is that they are the government of the country and if they don't speak here it means those 500,000,000 people are not represented. Those are the facts. . . ."

Then he stated categorically that "the first thing is to see that China is properly represented. All of us should look at these problems in a world context and not make it an issue of how many votes can be gathered just to get away with something or other."

He defended strongly the pro-

posal for a high-level conference of the major powers which he advanced during general debate in the Assembly. He said his government does not want to discuss "a lot of details and conditions and things of this character."

"The main thing is to get from conflict to conference," he said.

"Does the Indian delegation to the United Nations definitely propose to bring up this move before the present session of the General Assembly?" he was asked.

"If there is a general feeling that it is a good thing to do, then we shall, with those who are like-minded, seek to go forward," Menon said.

Fletcher

(Continued from Page 2)
as long as he did not go back to Alabama.

FROM DETROIT, Mills came to New York. Here he lived and worked from 1945 until 1949, without any trouble with the law.

In 1949 on a visit to Philadelphia he was arrested by the FBI. He was held for five months until the Civil Rights Congress put up \$2000 bail for the federal charge of "interstate flight to avoid prosecution," plus \$1000 bail for the State's extradition charge.

FOR THE PAST three months Mills has been confined to the century-old Tuscaloosa County jail. The trial opens Monday, Oct. 5, funds are urgently needed by the Civil Rights Congress.

A note to Fletcher Mills would be warmly received; address: Tuscaloosa County Prison, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Soviet

(Continued from Page 5)
made the farms more suitable for scientific mechanized agricultural methods.

THE GOVERNMENT of the Soviet land, where heavy industry is highly developed, is engaged in the solution of a noble task. It dedicates itself to using that industrial might solely for the benefit of man. The Soviet government makes every effort to meet the urgent and ever-growing material and cultural requirements of the ordinary man, who has created that industry and who owns it.

The Soviet Union planned to be strong, and became strong. Now it is planning to use its strength to create abundance. The magnificent picture of abundance in the USSR is already visible.

The new measures are essentially practical, the targets close-at-hand, the rewards immediate.

But with all its shrewdness and common-sense the plan is majestic in its scope and aims, for its creators clearly intend to raise living standards throughout the Soviet Union—town and country—to a level that will astonish the world and that within a matter of a few years.

2nd WEEK
PUDOVKIN'S VASIL'S RETURN
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